

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 21st July, 1893.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 18th July, referring to the insult offered to the British Consul in Madagascar by French officers, to the insult offered by the French Naval Commander to the British Consulate in Madagascar, remarks that the British Government has called for an explanation from France. The question whether there will be peace or war between the two countries depends on the answer of France. If she fails to give a satisfactory explanation and does not punish the offending officer severely, the British Government is sure to declare war against her. (The *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 17th July, in commenting on the same subject, observes that the British Government is really very patient. It has demanded an explanation from France; but any other country would have at once declared war. If the French Government did not give a satisfactory explanation, and war broke out, the struggle would be a very hard one. Probably England would be victorious, as there is no king in France.)

Circulation,  
610 copies.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
98 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 16th July, states that it would seem that both the advocates and the opponents of the Ilbert Bill are disposed in favour of a compromise. The vile *Englishman* will be satisfied with nothing short of the withdrawal of the measure, but other Anglo-Indian contemporaries are now of opinion that the Bill may be passed in a modified form. The *Statesman*, which is a friend of natives, lately proposed a new scheme. It said that the Ilbert Bill should be withdrawn, and another Bill should be passed, removing all distinctions between Europeans and natives. Every Native and European Magistrate should have the power to try all criminals, without distinction of creed and colour. But if a criminal objects to be tried by any Magistrate, he should be tried by a mixed bench consisting of a European and a Native Magistrate. The scheme was well-conceived, but it would be impracticable and would also greatly increase the public expenditure. No such new scheme will do. It is necessary for the maintenance of the prestige of the Government that the Ilbert Bill should be passed. If the Bill is withdrawn, natives will be induced to think that the Government is entirely under the control of Anglo-Indians and will lose all confidence in it. Obviously the growth of such a belief in the minds of the people would be very dangerous.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Mittra Vilās* (Lahore), of the 16th July, states that Rájá Shiva Prasád, it is believed that the natives of the C.S.I. North-Western Provinces will soon submit a memorial to the Viceroy, praying for the dismissal of Rájá Shiva Prasád from the Supreme Legislature. The memorial states that if the Rájá has been appointed a Member of the Legislative Council in recognition of his services to Government, well and good; but that, if he has been admitted to the Council as a representative of the people, he should be dismissed. He does not represent popular thoughts and feelings, and the opinions expressed by him in the



Council have been always opposed to those of the people. The editor expresses his concurrence in these views.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 19th July, states that in the case of Bábú Surendra Náth the proceedings of Government officers have been objectionable from first to last. As if not satisfied with their illegal proceedings in connection with his trial and punishment, they acted in a high-handed way even at the time of his release. He had to leave the jail at 4-15 A. M. on the 4th July, and was taken by the jailor by a circuitous route to his house, which he did not reach till half-past six A. M. On the preceding day the jailor had told him that he would be released at 6 A. M. as usual, but on the morning of the 4th July the jailor suddenly roused him from his sleep at a quarter to four and asked him to be ready at once for his departure, otherwise he would be detained till sunset! Can the Superintendent of the jail refer to any rule according to which a civil prisoner can be released before six A. M.? Had the Bábú created any riots that so much precaution was considered necessary? This was not all. When the Bábú went to Barrackpur the same day, in the afternoon, he was surprised to see the District Magistrate, accompanied by some thirty police constables, standing at the railway station. Moreover, it is believed that a body of soldiers had been ordered to be ready at the Cantonment. Bábú Gopal Chandra, Honorary Magistrate, Barrackpur, had made preparations for a *fête* in honour of Bábú Surendra Náth. But the *fête* was prohibited by the local authorities on the ground that his house is situated within Cantonment limits, although his house has nothing to do with the Cantonment. The *Hindustani* then refers to the precautions taken by the police when Bábú Surendra Náth went from Barrackpur to his home at Manirampur, and to the prohibition by the District Superintendent of Police of Krishnanagar of the blowing of shells, which some natives of that place desired to do in honour of the release of



the Bábú. The editor proceeds to remark that it is not difficult to guess who was at the bottom of all these things. The jailor, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Magistrate could never have the courage to defy the law in this way on their own responsibility. There is no doubt that they acted under secret instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The question is, what was his object in pursuing this policy? Did he think that, if the Bábú were released at six A. M., ten or twelve thousand men might gather together near the jail to receive the Bábú, and that this large crowd might attack the jail? Did he adopt these proceedings to please Anglo-Indians? Has British power in this country become so weak that these so-called precautions were necessary on the occasion? Was it the object of the Lieutenant-Governor to create doubts in the mind of the British public about the loyalty of natives by this means? It is to be hoped the matter will attract the notice of the House of Commons. (The *Sahas* (Allahábád), of the 9th July, also refers to the precautions taken by Government officers on the occasion of the release of Bábú Surendra Náth, and condemns them as unnecessary and unjust.)

The same paper, of the 15th July, states that the *Englishman* is accustomed to bring false charges against Lord Ripon and to create race antipathy between the rulers and the ruled, and condemns its conduct as extremely wicked. The *Englishman* has, in late issues, referred to one or two assaults committed on European women by their sweepers, and ascribes the assaults to the Ilbert Bill. These unfortunate incidents must be deeply regretted, but what has the policy of Lord Ripon or the Ilbert Bill to do with them? Apparently the assaults were committed under grave provocation. When the ladies grossly abused the sweepers, the latter lost their temper and attacked them in consequence. Our contemporary ought to have advised European ladies to take a lesson from these unfortunate occurrences and to refrain from abusing and insulting



their servants, and not to have endeavoured to make capital out of the occurrences. It is high time that Government should warn the *Englishmen* against pursuing this dangerous policy.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut), of the 11th July, publishes a communication from Muhammad Núr Khán, Rásídár, Meerut. The writer complains that about 11 P.M. on the 1st July a police head-constable, accompanied by some constables, entered the house of a *kahár* who was suspected of having some stolen jewellery in his possession. The police abused the man, his wife, and young son in the grossest terms and beat them severely. The boy was repeatedly asked to declare that he had made over the jewellery to his parents. It is rumoured that he made such a confession to escape further persecution. The police officials even had the cruelty to prevent the man's wife from going to her child during the night. These tyrannical proceedings of theirs also caused great inconvenience to those living in the neighbourhood. The writer went to the police officials and advised them to refrain from illegal proceedings, but they were inexorable. The higher police officers and the Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation,  
165 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 18th July, states that it is said that great race animosity has been created in Bengal between natives and Europeans. The *Englishman* and the *Daily News* declare that natives have become so insolent that the Europeans of Calcutta will soon hold a meeting to consider the question of the establishment of a Committee of Safety. This state of things cannot be too deeply regretted. We have constantly advised our countrymen not to lose their temper and allow passion to get the better of their reason, because the Government does not care for threats, but is always ready to listen to reason and argument. However, if the natives of Calcutta have been guilty of any improper proceedings, as

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.



alleged by the Anglo-Indian papers of that place, they have ample justification for their conduct. The way, in which the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Bengal Times*, the *Pioneer*, &c., have been abusing natives, their elders, their religion, and everything that is near and dear to them, cannot but excite strong feelings of indignation and enthusiasm in their minds. The *Pioneer* declares that natives are such a low people that no European should shake hands with them. Apparently the secret object of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries is first to revive race feeling by their mischievous writings and then to denounce the Ilbert Bill as seditious.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Waqāya-i-Ālam* (Ghāzipur), of the 16th July, in commenting on the Settlement operations in Ghāzipur, remarks that it is difficult to form an exact idea of the inconvenience and harassment to which the agricultural classes are exposed in consequence. The late settlement made by Mr. Duncan cannot be set aside, but there seems to be no doubt that Government will benefit, while the people will suffer more or less from the revision of the settlement. At all events, Government will impose a new cess or charge revenue on the land which was brought under cultivation after the late settlement, and which has hitherto been exempt from the payment of revenue. Some *parganas* appear to be fortunate, and some unfortunate. Muhammadābād is the most unfortunate of all. It is not known on what principles the settlement has been made in that *pargana*. It is believed that if the great irregularities, which have taken place there, were brought to the notice of the Settlement Officer or the Local Government, the Government would, in justice to the people, order the work to be thoroughly revised. The superintendent of the Settlement Office and other subordinate native officials appear to have committed serious blunders which have led to great litigation among the people. Munshi Debi Prasad, Deputy Collector, who is in charge of the Settlement operations in Muhammadābād, is a very able and experienced officer, but he does not



appear to have got good assistants. The editor then praises Kázi Azímu-l-Haqq, Deputy Collector, for his making the settlement of Rewatipur in a satisfactory manner, which Mr. Vaughan and even the Collector are said to have been unable to do, and urges that the Government should give him suitable promotion in recognition of his services.

*Village pancháyats.* The same paper, advertng to the heavy cost of litigation, advises the people to establish village *pancháyats* for the decision of their suits.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 14th July, refers to the scholarships and prizes, founded by some native gentlemen and societies for the benefit of Muhammadan students in Bengal in commemoration of the Viceroy's visit to the Calcutta Madrassa on the occasion of the last annual distribution of prizes, and specially mentions the scholarships founded by Nawáb Shamsu-l-Umra of Haidarábád, the Mahárájá of Darbhanga, and the National Muhammadan Association of Calcutta. The editor remarks that the Mahárájá of Darbhanga is entitled to the special gratitude of Musalmáns. It is no exaggeration to say that they should offer prayers in their mosques for his long life. The editor praises the Native Chiefs of the Panjáb for the aid they have rendered to the Panjáb University, and urges upon them the importance of establishing some scholarships at the Government College and the Medical School, Lahore, and the Roorkee Engineering College, particularly for the benefit of Musalmán students.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 13th July, expresses regret at the outbreak of a religious quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns of Jagádhri, Umballá. The editor states that it appears from a letter, received from a local correspondent,

Circulation,  
500 copies.



that no less than 250 Hindus, including respectable bankers and traders, have left for Umballa to prosecute the case. This shows that the Musalmāns are chiefly to blame, but it should be remembered that it always requires two to make a quarrel. The *Aftab* reminds the two parties of the disastrous consequences of the late religious riots at Multān and Salem, and advises them to live in peace. The editor also asks the district officers to nip the quarrel in the bud and to effect a reconciliation between them.

The same paper states that the legal profession is generally held in great respect, but that it is to be regretted that some pleaders have rendered the Bar liable to the charge of being proud and insolent by their misconduct. While the dispute between Munshi Bhagwant Kishor, Munsif, and Lālā Thākūr Dās, pleader, has not yet been settled, another unfortunate quarrel between the Bench and the Bar has taken place at Hoshiārpur. Sardār Gurdayāl Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in a criminal case pending in his court, desired to examine the accused. Lālā Nārāyan Dās, counsel for the accused, protested against this and offered to answer all questions for his client. The Sardār did not agree to his proposal and insisted on an examination of the accused. The pleader told the accused not to answer any questions. This led to an exchange of harsh terms between the court and the pleader. The former ordered the latter to be placed in custody for contempt of court, but afterwards released him on security. He appealed to the Chief Court, but it declined to interfere. The case is now under investigation. In the end, the editor advises young pleaders to treat courts with greater respect and not to quarrel with Judges for small things.

The *Mih-r-i-Nimroz* (Bijūr), of the 15th July, complains of the increase of beggars and urges the introduction of a vagrancy law to check the evil. Strong and able-bodied men should be



prohibited from begging, but municipal committees should be required to make arrangements for the support of old and weak persons, who are unable to earn their bread and who have no friends or relatives to support them.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 16th July, regrets to state that the Government of India has not yet given effect to its Resolution of September last about the regulation of Jail industries which was to come into force on the 1st April last. It is to be still more regretted that our countrymen, who raised such a strong agitation in favour of the Ilbert Bill and Bábú Surendra Nâth Banerji, have also entirely overlooked this important matter. It is notorious that private industries do not thrive owing to competition with Jail manufactures. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have sent a memorial to the Government of Bombay, praying for the execution of the Supreme Government's Resolution in question, which is believed to have met with opposition in some quarters. Native associations in different parts of the country should follow the example of the Chamber of Commerce and forward memorials to the Government of India in support of the Resolution.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Municipal Guide* (Agra), of the 15th July, complains that native physicians and druggists are generally ignorant and half-educated men and have received no regular instruction in medicine. They often kill patients by administering wrong medicine. *Attars* or native druggists sell adulterated and rotten drugs. Government should see to this. It would be a good thing if schools were established by Government for teaching the native system of medicine. If it is unwilling to undertake the task, native physicians themselves should establish such schools.

Circulation,  
75 copies.



Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etáwah), of the 16th July, states it appears from an extract published in the *Oudh Akhbār* from some Madras paper, that the new District Superintendent of Police of Saidapat has ordered police constables not to have beards, and that the prohibition has caused great dissatisfaction among the Muhammadans. The editor condemns the prohibition as unjust and opposed to the policy of the British Government and Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858. It is well known that Musalmáns have a religious objection to shaving their beards.

Police constables prohibited from having beards, Saidapat.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 18th July, writing from Kapúrthala, states that a Hindú has lately opened a shop at that place for the supply of meat to Hindús. He slaughters animals according to the Hindú custom, called *jhatka*. The establishment of this shop has annoyed the Musalmáns. Accordingly they sent anonymous letters to some high State officers, holding out the threat that, if the shop were not closed, they would throw beef and the bones of kine into the wells from which the Hindús obtain their water. These letters raised suspicions in the minds of the Hindús, and the wells were examined, when, to their utter grief, the bones of kine were found in them. The Hindús closed their shops and stopped all trade in consequence. The Resident has placed guards on the wells, used by the Hindús, and the pay of the guards is realized from the Musalmáns as a fine. Enquiries are also being made to discover the culprits, who committed the outrage. As the meat-shop in question in no way interferes with the religion of the Musalmáns, their opposition to it is quite unjustifiable.

Religious quarrel between Hindús and Musalmáns at Kapúrthala.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Qaisarí* (Jullundur), of the 14th July, complains of the alleged prevalence of tyranny and oppression in Kishangarh. To say nothing of

Alleged prevalence of maladministration in Kishangarh.



the people, the Rájá is said to be oppressing even the inmates of the palace. A jail is at present building at Kishangarh, but the workmen are paid nothing. The evil custom of forced labour prevails in a large degree in the State. Thefts are very frequent, and thieves, even if apprehended, are released on surrendering the stolen property. The Diwán and the Kotwál are very incompetent men. Some under-trial prisoners have been in custody for the last three years. Lately a Bráhmán beat a woman and was fined Rs. 1,000 in consequence by the Diwán! If the administration continues in the hands of the Diwán and the Kotwál, there is no doubt that the paramount power will have to interfere ere long.

#### RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 18th July, referring to the quarter-anna platform tickets, Lahore. which have recently been introduced at the Lahore railway station, remarks that the scheme will be generally welcomed, inasmuch as it is calculated to protect respectable persons from ill-treatment at the hands of the railway police. But the arrangements made for the sale of these tickets are not satisfactory. The tickets are sold by the same clerk, who books passengers, and cannot be obtained easily in consequence. A separate man should be appointed for the sale of these tickets. In the end the editor asks whether Europeans and Eurasians will also have to obtain the platform tickets.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Morádábád), of the 12th July, refers to the case of Mr. O. Diggs, late post-master of Morádábád, who has lately been sentenced to imprisonment for eight months and a fine of Rs. 500 for seduction, and remarks that Bábú Sukhbási Lál, the head clerk of the post office, who has been officiating as post-master since Mr. Diggs' suspension, has done the work very well. The district officers and the people are quite satisfied with him. They have prepared a memorial for submission to the Post-Master-General,

Circulation,  
150 copies.



expressing satisfaction with his work, and recommending him to be confirmed in the post. (The *Aina-i-Sikandar* of Morádábád also recommends Bábu Sakhbáí Lál for the post-mastership of Morádábád.)

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Qaisari* (Jullundur), of the 14th July, states that the work at the sub-post-office at Batála is nearly as heavy as at the head post-office at Gurdáspur, but that the pay of the sub-postmaster at Batála is only Rs. 20. Batála is the largest town in the district and has a population of 25,000. The pay of the sub-postmaster should be increased.

Circulation,  
90 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tahzib* (Morádábád), of the 12th July, writing from Dholpur, complains that the postal arrangements in that State are very unsatisfactory. Letters, sent from British territory, often take a month in reaching the addressees in the interior of the State, after they have been made over to the State officials by the British postal authorities at Dholpur. As regards letters posted in the interior of the State for British territory, those that bear adhesive postage stamps are destroyed and the stamps appropriated by the postal officials, while "bearing" letters and covers having embossed stamps are not destroyed, but they take two or three weeks in reaching Dholpur, whence they are forwarded to their destination. The editor remarks that the Dholpur State would do well to make postal arrangements like those in vogue in Gwalior. The Gwalior Darbár charges an additional anna for postage on every letter, but letters generally reach their destination safely without delay.

#### LOCAL.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Morádábád), of the 8th July, complains that the eunuch and the nurse, attached to the lock-hospital at Morádábád, are a terror to the people.

Rules for the prevention  
of the spread of venereal  
disease, Morádábád.



They extort money from poor respectable women, especially those who have no guardians. If any woman does not accede to their illegal demands, they report her to the native doctor in charge of the lock-hospital, charging her with practising prostitution and with being visited by European soldiers. The native doctor in turn reports her to the Magistrate, who issues a summons against her. Two or three prostitutes bear witness against her under pressure from the nurse and the eunuch, and the result is that she is sentenced to imprisonment for one or two months and registered as a prostitute on her release. In many instances the charges, brought against *pardánashín* women and dancing-girls by the nurse and the eunuch, have been found to be false. The nurse and the eunuch should be punished under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code in consequence. The rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases should apply only to those prostitutes who live in Bázarganj and are visited by European soldiers. The prostitutes in the city have nothing to do with European soldiers, and therefore they should not be brought under the operation of those rules.

The *Sáhas* (Allahábád), of the 9th July, in its local news column, complains that some time ago a *badmásh* (man of bad character) committed an assault on a teacher, employed in the Government High School, in his own house. The same man or his followers afterwards beat two chaprásís. Again, a student's servant, who carried his books and some rupees, was waylaid by a *badmásh* and compelled to surrender the books and the money. The books were afterwards returned by the robber. What are the police about? Perhaps the city inspector of police will call upon us to show him the offenders. But surely it is not our duty to trace offenders. If the police are unable to trace thieves and to keep the men of bad character in check, of what use are they? The Magistrate, who is the president of the School Committee,

Men of bad character  
and the Government High  
School, Allahábád.

Circulation,  
300 copies.



should adopt measures to protect teachers and students against these rascally people, otherwise the school will decline.

The same paper complains that *ekka*-drivers are accustomed to carry more than the fixed number of passengers and to drive rashly.

*Ekka*-drivers, Allahábád.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	July 14th	July 15th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bots Singh,	" 18th 16th & 18th.	" 15th, 18th, & 20th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	14th	18th	196 "
4	<i>Aina-i-Takath</i>	... Saidpur	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	16th	20th	250 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	"	18th	134 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrif Husain Khan.	17th	20th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	14th & 18th	17th & 21st respectively.	1,800 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannat</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	16th	18th	125 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhyar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	"	"	...
10	<i>Akshar-i-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhru-din	10th	15th	84 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	14th & 17th	16th & 19th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	... Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	16th	19th	98 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	14th	18th	141 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nuru-din	"	17th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	19th	20th	230 copies.



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883.	1883.	
16	Ashraf-i-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	July 11th	July 15th	110 copies.
17	Ataliq-i-Hind	Sitapur	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ali	"	"	165
18	Bharat Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	"	"	185
19	Bharat Vids	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	"	"	150
20	Bráhmán	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Charan	For July	"	400
21	Dabdaba-i-Qaisar	Bareilly,	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	July 14th	"	200
22	Dabdaba-i-Sikandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	"	"	390
23	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	"	"	310
24	Deh-Updarak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sálig Ram	"	"	700
25	Groves Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Ganga Sahai	"	"	40
26	Gurmukhi Akbar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	"	"	...
27	Hind-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Shah Muhammad Nabí.	"	"	...
28	Hindustani	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ganga Prasad	"	"	...
29	Islam	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	"	"	330
30	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	"	"	200
31	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	"	"	90
32	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	"	"	125
33	Karnamzah	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	"	"	250



Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	13th	15th	600 copies (in- cluding 501 copies taken by Govt.)
34	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
35	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	9th	17th	350 copies.
36	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	16th	18th	140
37	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Narayan	"	19th	180
38	Gujran- wala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	"	16th	600
39	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	14th & 18th	16th & 20th respectively.	450 copies (in- cluding 100 copies taken by Govt.)
40	Aligarh	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Médho Prasad	For Asadh	16th	55 copies.
41	Jaunpur	Urdu	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	July 15th	20th	72
42	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbāl-i-din	" 11th	18th	165
43	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	" 16th	" 20th	100
44	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	" 17th	19th	200
45	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" 18th	16th	40
46	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabí Baksh	" June 30th & 7th & 14th July.	21st	180
47	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karimu-l-din	"	"	"
48	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	July 15th	18th	140
49	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	" 16th	19th	250
50	Agra	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Ali Jan	" 15th	"	75
51	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Bihari Lal	" 16th	16th	150
52	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 17th	20th	175
53	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Káhu-lah Khan	" 12th	17th	150
54	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	" 15th	5th	150
55	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Das	" 17th	17th	325
56	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 19th	19th	92
57	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 19th	21st	750



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
58	Naba-i-Asar	Cawnpore,	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqúb,	1883.	1883.	
59	Nusrat-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	July 21st	July 21st	349 copies.
60	Nyaya-Sudha	Harda	Maráthi-English.	Ditto	Básdeo Bháskar	" 8th & 15th	" 18th	200 "
61	Ondh Akbar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	" 18th	" 20th	400 "
62	Ondh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	" 15th to 21st	" 15th to 21st	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
63	Panjab Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	" 17th	" 18th & 20th	450 copies.
64	Patila Akbar	Patná	Ditto	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh	" 14th & 18th	" 19th	250 "
65	Public Opinion	Benáres	Urdu-English.	Ditto	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	" 16th	" 19th	300 "
66	Qaisari	Jalandhar	Urdu	Ditto	Mirzá Mavabhid	" 15th	" 16th	"
67	Rafat-i-A'm	Sikot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	" 14th	" 21st	600 "
68	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nádir Ali Sháh	" 16th & 19th	" 17th & 20th	450 "
69	Rajpūtana Gazette	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdú,	Weekly	Muhammad Murád	" 16th	" 18th	"
70	Reformer	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Alf.	"	"	"
71	Riyazu-l-Akbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nathú Rám	" 15th	" 19th	700 "
72	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	" 14th	" 17th	275 "
73	Sadiqa-i-Akbar	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	" 12th	" 16th	170 "
					Dwarka Nath	"	" 15th	320 "



74	Safr-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Bulqí Dás	...	16th	...	18th	...	300	"
75	Sahas	...	Allahabad,	...	Bengali	...	Weekly	Rajni Kant Basu	...	9th & 16th	...	17th & 19th	...	300	"
76	Sajjan Kirti Sudha-	...	Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	...	16th	...	21st	...	200	"
77	Shala-i-Tar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Urdú.	...	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrá-	...	17th	...	19th	...	175	"
78	Tahzib	...	Morádsbád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ráhat Ali Khán	...	12th	...	15th	...	90	"
79	Tásiya-i-Hind	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Wiláyat Alí	...	8th & 16th	...	18th	...	150	"
80	Victoria Paper	...	Siálkot	...	Ditto	...	Daily	Gyáu Chand	...	12th to 18th	...	15th to 21st	...	900	"
81	Vritt Dhara	...	Dhár	...	Maráthi	...	Weekly	Harí Bháskar	...	16th	...	19th	...	135	"
82	Waqáya-i-Álam	...	Gházípur,	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	...	"	...	20th	...	300	"

ALLAHABAD,

PRIYA DAS,

The 26th July, 1893.

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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